VOLUME I

POETRY

THE UNITED STATES

PILGRIM SONG.

that in these latter expressions you give utterance to the real sentiments of your heart. I believe that you have submitted yourself without reserve to the whole will of God, in so far as He shall reveal it to you. I well know the flattering prospects which you abandoned in order to become a preacher of the gospel of Christ. I believe that the same principles would govern you in this case; and that as soon as you shall be convinced that the rule of Christian duty requires of you any other course of conduct than that which you now adopt, you will, at any sacrifice whatever, act in accordance with your convictions. It is in this considered with a desire to improve that intended of error, I shall be enabled to not from the same principles.

It may perhaps be proper to state that have never expressed my views of slavery in the form to which you have alluded. The assertion is ambiguous in its meaning, and may admit of several very different answers. I could not pretend either to affirm or deny it, in this indefinite and indeterminate shape. It will be necessary therefore to fix its different meanings, and then offer my views upon each of them.

You remark, it is affirmed that "slavery is a moral evil." This you deny; and you assert, as I suppose, on the contrary, that slavery is not, in itself, a moral evil.

You define slavery to be "an obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the slave." I understand you, then, to assert, that the master has a right to oblige the slave to labor for his (the master's) benefit, without the contract or consent of the slave. Now if the master enjoy this right, he enjoys also the right to use all the means necessary both to enforce and to render it permanent.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1845.

NUMBER 11.

before. The transfer of silver from Jain abort or day that slavery is a moral evil, to me neither makes one party more moral their testions are to be judged of by precises. It is not the matter's mining and he saw the continued to the matter's mining and he saw the continued to the matter's mining and he saw the continued to the matter's mining and he saw there is constanted to the matter's mining and he saw there is constanted to the matter's mining and he saw there is the continued to the matter's mining and he saw there is the continued to the matter's mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw the mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw there is no the matter's mining and he saw there is make every reparation of moral large when the matter is the continued of the matter of the callow of the matter is mining and he saw the mining and he saw there is mining and he saw the min

COMMUNICATIONS

LETTERS TO THE LADIES OF KENTUC-KY, -NO. VI.

LETTERS TO THE LADIES OF KENTUC-KY.—NO. VI.

Dearly Beloved:—We have looked at a few of the liandvantages of slavery, as connected with the condition of the elave alone. But this is not the only light in which we are bound to consider this stitution. There are others interested besides he slave. The violation of God's laws, whether shysical or moral, always meets with a corresponding penulty. As before stated, we have great reason to be thankful that the hot thunderbolts of Soil's displeasiver are not lunnched against us in indication of his violated laws. But though these ree in mercy restrained, there are certain conditions which cannot be avoided while we refuse shedience to His will. They are connected and offlect. True, their working is often so gradual hat those who dwell in the midst, and have daily intercourse, scarce witness its effects, yet with a containcy like that of time, and an increase ascending is regularly and surely as an arithmeticul series, he results in progress of time become absolutely attonuing. The moral and physical condition of the free people in a slaveholding State, is hardly were envisible than that of the slave pomulation.

victima must be elevated to the rank of men and women. We must give shom true incentives to wirtue and industry; we must, ourselves, comply with the laws of our being. MARIA.

with the laws of our being. MARIA.

TO THE LADIES OF KENTUCKY.

NO. VII.

Beloved Sisters and Friends:—The Allwise in creating the human family, showed unequivocably his design to secure a common equality, by ordaining a common origin. The varied capacities which different moral and physical conditions have developed, of necessity lead to a variety of characters, and according to the usages of society, to corresponding rights growing out of the exercise of the varied capacities of our nature; but these do not in the least affect the primary rights of human beings. Were this possible, man might be, so to speak, divested of humanity. He would no longer be a man; the distinction which exists between him and the brute creation would gradually vanish, and instead of the noble and progressive being which God designed him, he would soon sink below the more intelligent brutes.

To illustrate my idea more clearly, let me point

being which too designed him, he would soon size bloow the more intelligent buttes.

To illustrate my idea more clearly, let me point you to the various conditions of the free around ma. Here is one whom nature endowed with a mediocity of gifts, but by diligence they have been devaloped and matured, until he of right claims the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens; and his success in the various departments of life is the legitingte fruit of his persevering industry. Nature jaid endowed him with capacities which clearly implied a conditional right to enjoy these blessings, and his improvement of them has secured the henceful which the conditions proposed. Another who has neglected to use his powers given him, its seen to be less prosperous. He has no right to that influence and respect which his neighbor enjoys, because he has not complied with the conditions. But his neglect to use his powers does not take from him the right to do so. He has still-

the natural and malemake right to fulfil the higheat constitutes of his existation. We first regard
while, we are all constant agreed to an earlier change in the constall attrue.

From the National Intelligence.

From the National Intelligence and the normal and about Paris before the Revocution The America of the mindle of the mindle of the Intelligence and the Intelligence and Intellige

ordained by a beneficent Creator. He had power to create a spontaneous supply for all his wants. The forest trees might have yielded bread, the waving down of the swan might have supplied the place of artificial fabrics for his vestments, his appropriate dwelling might have been the open canopy of the heavens. In the language of another, I would say, "He sent forth care to rouse the human heart." Our highest enjoyments spring from generous exertions for ourselves and others.

The great wrong that the uncompensated toil of the slave works for him, is the substitution of base, degrading motives, for high and ennobling incentives. He is despised because he is a slave whose existence is devoted to toil. He is deem to the silter of the slave works for him, is the substitution of base, degrading motives, for high and ennobling incentives. He is despised because he is a slave whose existence is devoted to toil. He is deem to the substitution of the slave whose the state of the slave works for him, is the substitution of the slave works for him, is the substitution of the slave whose existence is devoted to toil. He is deem to the substitution of the slave works for him, is the substitution of the slave whose existence is devoted to toil. He is denied the privileges of mental cultivation, because it is not thought compatible with his condition of servitude. He sees that the honored around him are exempt from toil, and it becomes a most envisible condition to his perverted heart. He thinks of no higher good, he imagines no higher pleasure than that arising from indelence and self-indulgence. How can be be other than a degraded being? He must be such while the true mentions to a life of useful the substitution of the slave with the slave with the substitution of the slave with the substitution of the slave with the

The first change effected by these galanteries of the sub-collector was in the affections of Mde. Lebrun for her poet-spouse, which, when (himself all unsuspicious) he, through the instrumentality of the kind friends who are never wanting on such occasions, was made to perceive, he, in the politest note imaginable, forbade his house to M. Grimod. The note, as a model in its kind, is subiolond:

political note imaginable, forbade his house to M. Grimod. The note, as a model in its kind, is subjoined:

"There are a thousand circumstances, sir, which every day make it a man's duty no longer to see the persons who have been most highly prized. I experience this myself in declining an acquaintance with you, which in other respects I greatly valued. You know better than any one else how much I lose by this step. Mde. Lebrun unites her regrets to mine, and begs me to assure you and Mde. Grimod of her affectionate thanks.

"I have the honor to be, with perfect truth, and for the last time, &c. &c."

The reply was not less polite:

"We do not know," says the gay and innocent Lothario, "the motives for so sudden a quarrel; if you were pleused with our society, we were no less so with yours. The number of true friends we retain does not hinder us from regretting those we lose in you and Mde. Lebrus to whom we have

character would develop energies and virtues hitherto unknown even to itself. This is the dictate of experience, and the intimation of God's will as shown in the economy of existence.

MARIA.

We frequently hear of "irreparablo" losses, but

will as shown in the economy of existence.

MARIA.

We frequently hear of "irreparable" losses, but the loss which comes nearer the true meaning of this phrase than that of any mere inaminate thing we know of, is reported in the Morning News of Saturday. The plates of the magnificent and grantic work of Audubon on Ornithology werein the Fire, and are destroyed. There was no insurance, and the mere pecuniary loss (\$15,000) is very severe to the truly great and noble old manto whose life of toil and self-martyrdom we are indebted for such splendid results. The only edition of his certly work was a very limited one, and the extant copies will grow precious as the gold and emerolds and rubies undapphires and giltering genus those light is seattered over the wings of those graceful creatures his idolking pencil has immortalized.—Fribune.

Outo Woot.—A gentlemant from Ohio, Mr. Hildebrand, has lately been on a visit to Lowell, bringing with him a large quantity, 6000 pounds of wool, of great excellence. The Lowell Journal says that M. Hildebrand "greatly prides himself in the growth of sheep; never sells any to be slaughtered, and never puts any to the knife himself. When a sheep dies he buries it. Ohio, and a large portion of the Western States, are in the right latitude for sheep husbandry, and it will not be many years before the hills and valleys of Ohio, and the praries of Illinois, will be whitened with flocks and herds.

Change of Sentiment in Virginia.—An Abolition lecturer from Indiana has traveled through eight counties of the "Gold Dominiou," delivering Anti-slavery lectures. A few years since, public sentiment would not have pemitted an individual to deliver a second lecture on that subject.

The state of the policy would be seen that the policy of t

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, AUG. 12.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE SLAVES
IN THE UNITED STATES?
Time, we all know, is destined to loosen the bonds of the slaves in all countries, and freedom awaits them. Independently of the will of the master, and but little accelerated by the Abolitionists, slavery tends to exhaust itself. The master's interest will fade away under the force of circumstances, under the progress of public opinion, under the influence of light and information. The master's responsibility will become greater than his interest under the over-production that is forcing every department of agriculture and the arts. He will rid himself of the odious and unprofitable burthen, and stand clear of the awful weight that imponds and threatens his peace of mind, and that calls forth his is peace of mind, and that calls forth his latest posterity. His own merits or the philanthropy of his master may free him, but he walks forth more to be pitied, more

heaps upon his devoted head.

ion of human beings were removed from the land of their nativity, under any circumstances of despotism or tyranny. The whole Assyrian power carried only 70,000 Jews into Chaldea. The Roman Emperoral always failed when they ordered off the people of any nation that they conquered, and actually got off none but the captives, and got rid of none but what the sword exterminated. The hordes that overrun Rome, were free men, and moved under the impulses of interest and military ambition. Colonization under the strongest impulses and motives is a slow process. It took 300 years to make up the colonies of this contitient, English and Spanish, under the enthusiasm of religion and freedom, aided by the love of gold and adventure. England has been 50 years placing 100,000 in New Holland, counting them with their increase.

tion between toan and his native country, it is attachments are all there. It is there interested in Slavery or not, would indihe erects the altars of his religion, and the vidually or through the Federal exchequer,

shrines of his liberty, defiled and degraded THE TRUE AMERICAN, however they may be. Let him breathe the miasmata of the swamps; let the siroccos of the desert blow upon him their

his peace of mind, and that calls forth his exertions in a way unavailable. The moaster will leave his slave, not the slave his master, to much extent. The question then recurs, what is to become of the slave? master, to much extent. The question then recurs, what is to become of the slave? The slave will remain, and in the nature of things must remain on the soil where he is placed, in the swamps with which he is identified: upon the wide plains where his labor ushered forth staple productions for the great world. The colonization scheme has failed, and will fail all the time for the want of means to effectuate it, as well as the want of the will and the concert necessary to the effort. We have been near forty years colonizing Liberia, and, at an expense of 5 millions, have only about 4 thousand there, all told. No money of individuals, no resources of the nation could begin to transplant 3½ millions of human beings, poor and helpless, to a foreign stard, and support them not only in transitu, but for three years and even for life, in order to preserve them. No tonnage could held them, and transport them in any comfort, even if there were funds. There would then be wanting, not only the will and concert of the master and slaves, but the pecuniary means and the tonnage necessary to the operation. The natural in the results of the property of the matter of forcing in the recursion of the man is any comfort, even if there were funds. There would then be wanting, not only the will and concert of the master and slaves, but the pecuniary means and the tonnage necessary to the operation. The natural in and concert of the master and slaves, but the pecuniary means and the tonnage necessary to the operation. The natural increase of our slaves by the census rolls, is 75 thousand annually; and rising in a geometrical ratio, whereas we colonize 500 a year and run off to Canada about 300 a year, a mere bagatelle in comparison with the increase. where all his attachments are—where his meritorious conduct procured his emancipation. He goes to the next slave state, their friends and free lines across Ohio and Pennsylvania, don't get off one thousand year, the one seventieth part of the increase! There are in all Canada less than 10 thousand colored persons; and most of those that throng the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and other places, are natives there, and descendants of their own old stock.—No inducement, therefore, can carry from their native soil, enough to be appreciable in the general estimate; not even the strong-est inducement that can be offered to the human mind, that of Freedom. So dear to the being is the place of his nativity, his worte imbittered by the remembrances of the lash, and all the indignity that slavery heaps upon his devoted head. No plan of gelenization then whether in a foreign land. on his devoted head. No plan of itafter having freed himself from its thralls, itafter having freed himself from its thralls, as the least of his evils. No wonder that or nearer to us, can accomplish aught in diminution of slavery, or affect in any way its dreary reign. The district that gave it wealth and the higher comforts. When birth will claim its continuance; if not as free he must carry himself humbler and be more bowed down than when a slave, they will form in such the stamina of the population.

for he has to conciliate all the lords of creation from the nabob to the drunken bes-History gives us no case where 3½ mil- tial, to avoid mobs, stripes and summary man beings were removed from chastisement, for which no court opens to

billand, counting them with their increase.

ly, and all moved up to under the influences of the light, the philanthrophy, and to freedom have remained on the soil where so they were born and been placed. The vassals of Europe are now the citizens of that continent. The lowest castes of Hindostan are now the free gentoes. The slaves that continent. The lowest castes of Hindows to color. The slaves and willing sacrifices of feelings and incolor. Individual remedy.)—As individu that country, working for the Emperors and the priesthood, are now the population of and cents, hundreds of millions to this cating the evil. They should encourage be substituted forever for our better, more Mexico, and even if degraded, they are Mexico and even if degraded, they are how the form to the form of the form tute the bulk of the people of that empire.

The slaves of England and Hayti, are now the Haytians and the British West Indians.

Let us make up our minds then cerned should look to the facts, and recognized to the substituted in the received in the rece The slaves of England and Hayti, are now the Haytians and the British West Indians. So will it be here, when time and circumstances shall have acted—when light and information shall have exhibited too clearly the deformity of the monster; when humanity and reason shall have ameliorated the relation of master and slave; and the master's own conscience and better feelings shall have prompted to loosen those bonds, shall have prompted to loosen those bonds. shall have prompted to loosen those bonds, paratory to that event. It may be policy willingly, which time alone will some day to extend the boon to those under 10 years loosen without his consent; then the slave of age, and to the unborn; which will disenthralled and his descendants will redisenthralled and his descendants will remain and const ute the population of the savenaps of Virginia, and the borders and the Delta of the Mississippi. And why should he not continue to occupy the soil with which, not only his birth and feelings are identified but his bitterest trials? In which he is acclimated, whose airhe is fitted to breath, whose subs his hardened constitution can resist, and whose malaria but vittle affect him? Intimate is the connection between man and his native country, or all the old ones still in bonds to subserve their masters' interests, and because they are not fitted for freedom. One age soon elapses, and is but little in the annals of slavery. Time would soon bring up the rising generation into the state of freedom for which they would be well predom for which they would be one of the same and the part of the par

als, but the body politic, step forward to dant food, and decent comfortable clothingthe task with money and labor. Why,
then, cannot individuals and the governments concerned, come forward with their
money and labor, to remove this worst malaria, this dreadful disease, this scathing he dear slaves in from all intercourse with
pestilence, and this most dangerous of all
enemies in our very bosom? Whip me
tyrannical kingdom on his own plantation,
the benegaters and that sort of rollitics.

2 nd. Our Legislatures, State and General, should raise the platform upon which our free colored people stand. They should give to them full political rights to hold office, to vote, to set on juries, to give their testimony and make no distinction between them and ourselves. Leave the social parts of their rights, to the conventions of society, which always takes care of itself;—all the law can do is to regard their political rights. It is worse even than slavery to have a degraded, disfranchised class of freemen in any country. They form a lower level to which much of the availability of the nation drops, and drags down all within its reach. The free negroes being thus degraded, thus distinctly marked, can have no pride, no self-esteem, and are thrown for sympathy into the arms of the slaves, and use all the means freedom gives in rendering them distinctly marked, each have no pride, no self-esteem, and are thrown for sympathy into the arms of the slaves, and use all the means freedom gives in rendering them distinctly marked, each have no pride, no self-esteem, and are thrown for sympathy into the arms of the slaves, and use all the means freedom gives in rendering them distinctly marked, each have no pride, no self-esteem, and are thrown for sympathy into the arms of the slaves, and use all the means freedom gives in rendering them distinctly marked, each have no pride, no self-esteem, and are thrown for sympathy into the arms of the slaves, and use all the means freedom gives in rendering them distinctly marked, each have no pride, no self-esteem, and are thrown for sympathy and the proposition of the great world. He begins to look upon his infected district, and the wolf looks calmly in upon his fold. The world that he wolf of surface, the more than free Mexican, the free West and the South border on him, the free Mexican, the free West and the South border on him, the free Mexican, the free West and the South border on him, the free Mexican, the free West and the surrounded. The world that he is surround circumstances to be proud, and intelligent, and honorable, and useful? As well might we urgo to a forward movement the victims to be we urge to a forward movement the vicules, of a prison, the tethered ox, the drunken, the dead, as to expect any great, any disinterested, any patriotic action from the freed colored man thus crippled, thus confined. How inconsistent! We throw them into How inconsistent!

try. They must see the necessity of having the free negroes on the soil of their nativity; and also as a matter of course the necessity of regarding them as citizens and a part of this nation. To make this easy and just sacrifice, or have no country, is the board, and the smooth skinned woman on the ottoman. When you have mocked shall free them, and they be planted as the majorities in four or five States, they must be citizens and come in, if at all, under the bord principles of the constitution, and be broad principles of the constitution, and be tion is at hand—and the masses will be an integral part of this nation. The sacrifice of our prejudices is not only necessary, out a just and a small matter compared to yer in this city of very small intellect, and

be willing to pay something to remove | Congress and out of it. They must see the the evil, and purify the temple of liberty folly of this course, for already it has quadfrom the abomination. Almost none would think with Governor Hammond, and Mr. vinced them that the slave holders are not the state of t McDuffie, that it was a blessing, and be only unjust, but tyrants. They must look meriume, that it was a biessing, and be only unjust, but tyrants. They must look prepared to brave the world with a display of its foul train. In spite of the morbid and inflammatory feelings of the slaveholders, in the national and state councils, our coming as reckless as the slaveholder when state and national assemblies ought to persevere in the efforts to do good; and in injustice to his course, that was intended to some way get the lever of their power under the foul weight, and lift it from the necks of this people. If a pestilence can be introduced among the slaves without the necks of this people. If a pestilence can be introduced among the slaves without were to sweep through large districts of the land; a fire destroy the great points where thousands centered their interests; or a war devastate important portions of the country; all individually and nationally, would feel bound to step forward to the relief of such districts and of such people. If a great work has to be executed in order to secure the defences of a country; and adopt all the ameliorating measures possible in his economy and management of the slaves. They should regard them as luman beings and Christians, and spare the let out to a market, a whole district of a lash and all degrading punishments. They a great road or canal has to be made to luman beings and Christians, and spare the let out to a market, a whole district of a very productive and populous country; and great embankments, great ditches and drainings to be realized to secure from inundations, or to render whole tracts healthful and salf-esteem. That goes to raise them and available; then, not only the individuals, but the body politic, step forward to dant food, and decent comfortable clothing. Why, That goes to equeue them, give them re-

the benevolence and that sort of politi-cal economy, that strains at a gnat, and cannot shut out the light of information any wallows a camel!

2nd. Our Legislatures, State and Generpenetrate all disguises, and shine upon the

these impulses gradually will accomplish much,—will cover the whole ground—go omark of usefulness, have no forward amno mark of usefulness, have no loward and beinding into a sameness of feeling, an iden upon that community which has denied to tity of interests that time is so certainly them citizenship. Can we hope to raise bringing on. This is the process under their lot? Is it human nature under those the influence of which slavery will disap-

How inconsistent! We throw them into the very dirt, steep them in poverty and ignorance, take from them their rights, their pride, all motives to high acts and virtue, and wonder they do not rise! We deprive them of a country and wonder why it they are not patriotic and useful! We knock off their chains, but leave them that the man does not live, whom we would, it is the third the man does not live, whom we would, knock off their chains, but leave them that the man does not live, whom we would, still in prison! We take from them all character, and look for virtue and worth in their deeds! What nation before this ever destroyed one twelfth of their whole population and left them to fester in society! We have done this in having and keeping "Is Philip dead?" in, but in great danger. How are you concerned in the word we would, if a philip dead?" if ye lip dead? It is always. ne-twelfth in slavery.

How are you concerned in these rumors?

Suppose he should meet some fatal stroke: to assure us that this Union depended upon the discharge of slavery, would we not make the effort to get rid of it. Our reason, God the weakness and disease in the state that in clotter to get the of the County of the initial flowers of the same causes would be so that the same causes would be same causes when the same causes would be same causes when the same causes would be same causes when the same causes we will be same causes when the same causes which will be same causes which we will be same causes which we will be same causes which will be same causes which we will be same causes which we will be same causes which we will be same causes which we will be same causes which will be same causes where the same causes which we will be same causes which wil

lers beneath us, we rise not from our bed of langer; 'whom Gods intend to distroy, they irst make mad.' Our national character, our We had hoped to see on this continent, danger; 'whom Gods intend to distroy, they irist make mad.' Our national character, our best consciences, our duty, all weigh nothing in the scale of slavery, against the pride and selfishness of the master. The instrument called the Constitution, after pronouncing all mea equal and having equal rights, suffers slavery to exist, a free colored person to be denied all political rights, and after declaring that all free persishs, and after declaring that all free persishs, and after declaring that all free persishs. colored person to be denied all political rights, and after declaring that all free persons shall enjoy a free intercourse with the States, suffers the free negro to be driven out of all, and excluded from such rights. Deliver me from an instrument thus partial, thus unjust; that can be thus perverted and made to sanction prejudices and party feelings, and note the accidental distinction of color! (Individual remedy.)—As individuals, all evapors of all energy and that the free persons and party feelings, and note the accidental distinction of color! (Individual remedy.)—As individuals, all evapors of all energy and the material materials and millions of freemen, energy in liberty of conscience and pursu t of resting under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure with none to make them afraid, standing under their own vine and figure existing under their own vine and figure exists and the constitution of the standard and the constitution of the stan

but a just and a small matter compared to yer in this city of very singli likeliect, and the existence of a dear country. The slave-holders must calm themselves into just thinkers, and cease to provoke the northern free States by putting them at defiance in give papers to slaves, both our own paper

and papers from our exchange list: now our publisher has gone so far, although there is nothing in our sheet that a slave might not safely read, as to adopt the rule to require subscribers to write an order when they send by slaves for their papers. We have, out of regard to the opinions and prejudices of slaveholders, avoided printing and circulating tracts gratuitously, which early one sees would greatly forward our cause, by reaching a class of near who rarely take or read newspapers: because they are very liable to fall into the hands of slaves, and thus subject us to censure. Our exchange it its open to the perusal of any white citizen, and ne others. We know that there are evils attending the discussion of this subject; but every sensible man is naware that they will never grow less, but ever increase; they must be met now or never. Slavery does not slough off of itself, as some suppose. In those parts of Maryland where oshery prevails meet, and where now her ablest amon admit that it has become utterly useless and eminently injurious, the slaves have increased on the whites up to the present hour; and so also in Virgnina and so also in Keintucky. So that we must come up to this subject, cautiously, but determinedly. There are some who suppose that our effort will be abortive, if so it is not our fault, but the fault of others; but we are of a far different opinion; from the late political movements in Louisville, we age induced to believe that to-day our friends there are in a majority; when this city takes open anti-alsevy, ground, the institution cannot long stand. In conclusion, we give this officious laveyty ground, the institution cannot long stand. In conclusion, we give this officious laveyty ground, the institution cannot long stand. In conclusion, we give this officious laveyty ground, the institution cannot long standing to lay down their lives, was the right of the population of the subject of the continuity in the subject of the late of the continuity has a subject of the late every one sees would greatly forward our

o the expense of republishing his letters the pon slavery for distribution, as the ablest gument against the "unmitigated curse" which we could lay before the public, we be that it would be trifling with the good h which we could lay before the public, we feel that it would be trifling with the good sense of the people to set about refuting his poor ragged argument, lately put forth in apposition to his earlier, manlier and since over views, when no miserable purpose was to be subserved at the expense of high and holy principle. He is beaten, and we had a proposition to the service of the transparence of the mental purpose of the proposition to the service of the transparence of the mental purpose of high and holy principle. He is beaten, and we have no alternative left, then; we must defend the proposition to the service of the state of the Sta and holy principle. He is beaten, and we have no heart to pursue the subject farther.

LIFE.-Life's like a field of blackberry and raspberry bushes. Mean people squat know, to down and pick the fruit, no matter how they black their fingers: while genius, and gets nothing but scratches and holes torn in his trowsers.—Ezch.

proad and perpendicular, striked sercely on, and gets nothing but scratches and loies form in his trowestes.—Exch.

DEATH OF A MAN CONVICTED OF PARRICIDE.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1845.

There died in the Maryland Penitentiary, on Saturday last, a man by the name of William Stewart. He was convicted some seven years ago, of the murder of his father. It is was an extraordinary case. The evidence, on which he was convicted was circumstantial, but was regarded at the time, as of a most conclusive character. The father possessed once property to the son. They were both in the ciry at the time, on their way to West, where they intended to settle, and one morning the father was found in a common, to the East of the city, horribly murdered. He had been shot, and his skull broken and cut with a sharp, heavy instrument. The son immediately returned to Derchester, (Md.) where he had resided, and where the small property, owned by his father, was situated. They had stopped at the house of a brother of the father in this city, who gave himself, as was matural, much troob the city in the stamboat.

On the trial it was proved that the will, making him sole heir of the father was in his possession; that he purchased a hatchet, saying that he intended to take it with him to the West—that instead of doing so, he had taken the bacteria of the city in the stamboat.

On the trial it was proved that the will, making him sole heir of the father was in his possession; that he purchased a hatchet, saying that he intended to take it with him to the West—that instead of doing so, he had taken the account of Pexas, and we know we are breaked, and where the son; and he was arrested on his return to the city in the city and the city of the murder, in the seal of the city had the city of the murder, one of which had passed in a hack, from the steamboat to the murder, in the street, own of the father was sound in the street, own of the father was sound in the street, own of the father was found in the street, owe will be suffered for the father,

tentiary.

He entered the Penitentiary on the 13th of November, 1838, and has consequently been there some four months less than seven years. About two years ago, he began to decline, and continued to waste away till

THE TRUE AMERICAN SPIRIT—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, one of the leading whig organs of Massachusetts, come out boldly and manfully in answering

COMMERCIAL, LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

P 100, 40 @ 50 P ton, \$7½ @ 8 FruisApples, green, 1 @ 17 Tobacco" dry, 8 7 @ 1 No. 1, - §3 25.6 4 75
Peaches, dry, 1 00 @ 1 25 No. 2, - 1 75.6 3 05
" peeled, 2 50 No. 3, - 1 10 @ 1 50
Wheat, - 56 @ 57
Washed, - 25 @ 66
Cora, - 30 @ 35 lonwashed, - 25 @ 66
Oats, - 23 @ 25 lonwashed, - 15 @ 16

PROVISIONS.—There is a better demand for Pork of day, and prices of all descriptions

95, 6 months.

Hides,—We notice sales of 3600 dry Santa Marna, at 104c.; 2000 dry-salted Carthagena, 94, 6 or months; and 1400 Rio Grande, 184 lb. at 124c. ash.—Tribune.

CHEER.—A good article brings readily 54@6c.
FLOUR.—We heard of but one sale to-day, a lot
of 82 bris. at Canal at \$3 clear.
Grain.—Wheat is now 55c 4* bushel. Sales of
shelled Corn from store at 35@36c; in market ear
retails at 374c. Sales of ear from Canal at 33@
34c. Oats 24@326 from store, and 25@28c in
market. Barley 50c.
PROVISIONS.—17

market. Barley 50c.
Provisions.—There is some inquiry for barrel
ments to-day, but at rates below the market. We
quote mess at \$12 50 \times Port; prime at \$10, and
rump and chine \$9 50c@10 00.
Lard moves off slowly; sales of 50 and 100 kegs
at 74c and 275 kegs at same.

at 74c and 275 kegs at same.

ADULEY S.
FLOUR.—Sales at the Mismi Canal of 24 bbls. at \$2.90 per bid. clear; 30 d.o. at the same, part inspected; 55 do. do. at \$3.00, part inspected; 25 do. do. at \$3.00, lear—100 bbls. in Store and 290 do. City Mills at \$3.00.

WHEREY.—Sales at the Canal of 34, 57, 170 and 265 bbls. at 174c. per gal.—27 and 47 bbls. at the River at 174c.—99 bbls. at Railroad depct 174c.

Herald.

anti, Ohio, is devoted exclusively to the instruction of Gentlemen in the Theory and Practice of Managing Business, Keeping Double Entry Books, &c. &c., upon Scientific Business.

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nable Gentlemen to commence those studies at ny time, and that too, without any inconvenience,

ther to themselves or any one else.

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. CHARLES MARSHALL, successor to A. T. STRILMAN, has just published "The KEXTROWN FARMER'S ALMANG," for the year of our Lord, 1846, calculated for the Horizon and Meridian of Lexington, by Samuer D. McCultocur, A. M., author of "Picture of The Heavens, for the use of Schools and private families," &c. &c. C. Marshall, has always on hand an extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in general use throughout the State.

Also, Cop and Letter Paper, Pens, Ind. Blank Books, &c. &c., which he can wholesale very low to Country Merchants, School Teachers, and others.

August 5, 1845, 10-41

ay \$3 50 per bushel of 50 pounds, in Cash, at THORNTON & GRINSTED'S Steam Mustard, Pepper and Spice Mills, Ballit-Street, Louisville Aug. 5, 1845. ta\$21.

STRAYED—From my lot, on Saturday night last, a GRAY HORSE, about 15 hands be thankfully received.

Lexington, July 28, 1845. 9-tf LAYETTE COUNTY, --- SS.—Taken

I up by John Argorander, living on the BROWN MARE, about fourteen hands and three inches high, seven years old, shed before, no mark perceivable. Appraised to \$50, by John G. Ho and Wm. H. Kelley, before me, this \$24th day July, 1845.

B. F. GRAVES, J. P. F. C.
A copy—Att.
James C. Rodes, c. r. c. c.
By W. R. Baadrond, d. c.

MUSTARD SEED.—I will purchase

BLACK MUSTARD SEED, clean and
dry, for which I will pay Cash, if delivered to me
in Lexington, Ky.

MARY M. BUDDOWES July 22, 1845. 8-6t. 150

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max on the Law of Executors and Adminis
rs, generally in use in the United States, an
ted more particularly to the practice of Vir trators, generally in use in the Uni adapted more particularly to the pi ginia. 2 vols. Lexington, July 29, 1845. 2-tf

This much is all we know,
Horein her voiceless woe,
The green leaves around her;
Making no mean or 'plaint,
Calm, fowly as a saint—
Beath came and found her!
KATE CLEAVELAND.
innait, July 10th, 1845.

WILLIAM, WILLIAM, DONT LOOK DOWN!

A Thrilling Scene at the Natural Bridge.

BY E. BURRITT THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

The scene opens with a view of the great
Natural Bridge, in Virginia. There are
three or four lads standing in the channel
below, looking up with awe to the vast arch
of unhewn rocks, with the almighty bridge
over these everlasting abutments, where the
morning stars sang together. The little
piece of sky spanning those measureless
piers is full of stars, although it is mid-day.
It is almost five hundred feet from where
they stand, up those perpendicular bulwarks
of limestone, to the key rock of the vast
arch, which appears to them only the size
of a man's hand.—The silence of death is
rendered more impressing by the little
stream that falls from rock to rock down the
channel. The sun is darkened, and the
boys have unconsciously uncovered their
heads, as if standing in the presence-chamber of the Majesty of the whole earth. At
last this feeling begins to wear away; they
begin to look around them. They see the

carrons, and recreasing growth at standing growth and stands of the processor is a phone of the content of the processor in particular processor of the content of the processor is a phone of the content of the processor in particular processor in the content of the content of the processor in the content of the proce

those compassed off in our who will a safeguard counterfeits, (pupils of R. M. Bartett, practical accountants, ist, and fully no less a duty than a pleasure, at all times, to encourage and reward merit, and particularly in that



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LEWINSKI, Architect.—Office in the Upper Story of the County Clerk', Office. Lexington, July 22, 1845. 8-tf